

BURLINGTON.
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15.
PEOPLE'S TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT
WM. H. HARRISON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
FRANCIS GRANGER.
FOR GOVERNOR
SILAS H. JENISON.
FOR GOVERNOR
DAVID M. CAMP, of Derby.

RETRENCHMENT. The most prominent and most successful charge against Mr. Adams' Administration was, that it was extravagant. We now ask the people to draw a comparison. Mr. Adams expended about thirteen millions the last year, it being the largest amount of the four. Gen. Jackson has been increasing that amount every year of his administration, until it amounted to thirty million last year. The National Intelligencer contains the following, which shows how much is appropriated for the current year:

"The aggregate amount of appropriations made by the act passed during the late session of Congress is about thirty-five millions of dollars. Of this amount it is curious to see the very large proportion made for objects connected with our Indian relations. For carrying out effect treaties or suppressing hostilities with the Indian tribes, (exclusive of the expenses of the army proper,) the amount appropriated is more than thirteen million and a half dollars. The appropriations for the Army amount to four millions of dollars; for the Navy, to six millions and a quarter; for fortifications, to nearly three millions; for harbors, to over one million; for the Cumberland road, six hundred thousand dollars; besides three millions of dollars for the Civil List. Notwithstanding this enormous amount of appropriations, there is no doubt that the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, subject to distribution under the late act of Congress, will exceed twenty millions of money."

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

WASHINGTON July 24, 1836.

Congress were engaged yesterday for at least ten hours, on a memorial from Alabama, praying an investigation into the causes of the Seminole war, and the frauds which have been committed on the Indians and on the government in relation to the public lands. A proposition was made to authorize a committee of the house to proceed in the investigation during the recess. This was overruled and the whole subject referred to the President. For the purpose of practical good it might as well have been referred to the speculators themselves. All the facts mentioned in the memorial have repeatedly been presented to the view of the departments, and the President is ignorant of them, it is because he chose to remain ignorant. I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the robberies committed on the Indians and the Government during the last year, through the agency of these land speculators amount to millions of dollars. If the committee had been permitted to pursue the inquiry their report would have astonished the American people. It would have named the members of Congress and the officers that were concerned in these operations. There were men on the floor that trembled at the developments that might be made, and policy required that their transactions should not be exposed to the vulgar gaze. They are now safe—not because Gen. Jackson would screen or protect them, but because he is totally incompetent to judge of, or direct the necessary proceedings; because he is under the influence of strong prejudices and prepossessions well calculated to govern his decisions; because among his counselors there are some who are steeped to the chin in this sink of corruption; and because the kitchen cabinet are among the speculators, and they are his chief managers and will direct the whole inquiry. It will amount to nothing except to improve the system of swindling.

The treaty recently made with the Cherokees opened a new door for plunder and rapine. The object of the speculators is to produce a Cherokee war in which they may possibly succeed. This once accomplished, and there will be "fine pickings," the Indians on one side, and the government on the other. When the war is over, the scoundrels of the kitchen cabinet may then revel and riot to some purpose on the spoils of victory.

In a former letter I have alluded to a committee appointed to inquire of the pet banks whether money has been loaned by them to the officers of the government or to members of Congress; and whether they have any knowledge that this money was used by these public functionaries to speculate in the national domain? The pet in this city refused at first to answer, but subsequently notified the committee that they would throw open their books. A report was made this morning of the testimony taken. The committee asked leave to sit during the recess.

Among the testimony, is the examination of Mr. Loughborough, a clerk in the General Post office, and the agent as it is understood, of one of the great moneyed companies for purchasing the public lands.—Mr. Loughborough states, that some of the officers of the government, and some members of Congress are copartners with others in these large Companies of land speculators, but refuses to name them. The report was very short, but rather pointed. It is only a week since the committee were chosen, and their proceedings being very unsatisfactory to a certain class of gentlemen, their report was laid on the table, and permission to proceed with their investigation was refused. "Let it not be in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon."

Let me reduce this story into a very narrow compass, and render it intelligible to the plainest capacity, as the documents before the house establish the fact. The kitchen cabinet succeeded in removing the deposits, and destroying the Bank of the United States. They then designate the local banks that are to be employed. Large sums of money beyond the wants of the Government, are accumulated in these banks. The kitchen cabinet place the control of that surplus in charge of a gentleman of "easy virtue," who superintends its distribution. It is the money of the

people. It is loaned to the officers of the government and members of Congress. By them it is employed in speculating in the public lands, to the great injury of the citizens who wish to settle on them, and who are compelled to pay the speculators, what they demand. Frauds of the most damning character are interwoven with these operations. The House of Representatives appoint a committee to investigate and report the circumstances of the case. The committee make important discoveries and have a clue to others. They ask time to pursue the investigation. The speculators become alarmed. Their influence is brought to bear, and the house stops the inquiry. These are the facts as developed by the report. Every man is capable of judging for himself on this plain statement. Is there a disinterested man in the community that will justify or defend such proceedings?

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Monday, July 4th.—Mr. Davis reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish, for the next session, all the information they have relative to the sending of papers to this country, by Great Britain, which was amended so as to read, "and other places," and adopted. A Joint Committee waited on the President to inform him of their intention to adjourn. Mr. Grundy, from that committee, reported they had waited on the President, who had nothing farther to communicate, when on motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE, Monday, July 4th.—Mr. Mason made a report from the committee on Foreign Relations, relative to Texas, which concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved That the Independence of Texas ought to be recognized by the United States, as soon as it shall satisfactorily appear that it has in operation a civil government capable of performing the duties and discharging the obligations of an independent power.

Resolved, That this House regards with much approbation the determination of the President to take measures for obtaining full information as to the civil military and political condition of Texas.

The resolutions were separately taken and adopted by heavy votes. The first resolution by 128 to 20; and the second 113 to 22.

Mr. Williams, on whom a vote of censure was passed by the House, for indecorous conduct towards Mr. Sutherland, whilst in the chair, through his colleague Mr. Calhoun of Ky. made explanations which were satisfactory disavowing any intention to insult the House, and begged a reconsideration of the vote of censure.—Mr. Sutherland expressed himself satisfied and moved for the reconsideration. Mr. Williams here more fully explained, and a vote being taken on a motion to reconsider, there appeared yeas 90, nays 20—no quorum.

After further explanation, the motion was agreed to and the resolution was reconsidered and rejected. The House then adjourned sine die.

The following candid and sensible remarks are from the New York American, and, in our opinion, places the subject in its proper light:

BRIBES TO THE PEOPLE.—It is certainly not a little edifying to hear the jeremiads uttered by the pure democrats—particularly where both their purity and their democracy have been exalted by connection with a pet bank—as to the corrupting tendency of the bill to deposit among the States, the surplus revenue. It is "bribing the people," say these special friends of the people; it will "turn Congress and the State Legislatures into gambling arenas, where each will vie with the other in scrambling for the rich spoils of the surplus," say the organs of that party which, about election time, is so full of confidence in the purity of—at least—its own party representatives, and which resents so warmly the slightest imputation upon their wisdom or integrity.

Now what are the simple facts of the case? By reason of an extraordinary and wholly unanticipated impulse given both to commerce, and the sale of our public lands an enormous surplus has accrued. Certainly the duties upon imports were not adjusted by the compromise act, with a view to raise this surplus—not were the proceeds of the public lands fixed with any reference to such a result. There was, therefore, no design nor contrivance to bring about a state of things, by which a large fund should be raised through the federal government, to be afterwards distributed among the States.—Nevertheless such a fund has accumulated, and thus—without any pre-arrangement, or legislation intended to produce the necessity—we are compelled to adopt some plan of disposing of the fund.

Under these circumstances the first question is, whose money is this? Not the government's, but the people's. Who then should have the use of it, the creatures of the Treasury—the pet banks, and pet partisans—or those who, having contributed it, ask, when it is found not to be needed for purposes of the nation, to have it back till it is so needed?

Here is the whole question in a nutshell! and if there be those who can hesitate as to the manner in which it should be answered, or who really deem it a bribe to give to the people their own, they must, as it seems to us, look at the subject through a very distorted medium.

Under the act of Congress re-organizing the Post Office, all Deputy Postmasters whose emoluments exceeded a certain amount, are to be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. At the close of the session the old officers (except one) were all nominated to the Senate for re-appointment, and their appointments were confirmed. The exception was in the case of the New York Post Office, to which JONATHAN J. CODDINGTON was appointed to supersede the gentleman who had held the office for a number of years past.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the State Journal.
MR. BARBER AND MR. HALLETT.
As these two gentlemen have taken a leading part in attempting to transfer the Antislavery of New England over to Van Buren, it may not be amiss to recur to their former opinions, by way of showing off their consistency.

In 1832, as Editor of the Middlebury Free Press, Mr. Barber used this language: "If there ever was a party which eschewed the Van Buren system of politics, it is the Antislavery party. Its whole influence and efforts are cast into the scale, to destroy that system; and for one, we are ready to say that when it (antislavery) shall have DEGENERATED INTO THE CORRUPTIONS OF VAN BURENISM we will not only desert it BUT OPPOSE it as UNCOMPROMISINGLY AS WE NOW DO FREEMASONRY."

In the same year, Mr. Hallett, editor of the Boston Advocate, noticed Martin Van Buren's return from England as follows: "Hon. Martin Van Buren has arrived at New York from Europe. He comes at an inopportune time for the princely reception which his liege subjects of New York had prepared for him. The Cholerics will be overmuch even for the Magician. It seems to have come just in time to save the citizens of New York from the degradation of having the Freedom of their city laid at the feet of the HIGH PRIEST OF POLITICAL INTRIGUE."

The Whig Flag. Our readers will observe that in this day's Advertiser, we unfold the Harrison and Granger Banner, and fix it at the mast head. Even if we were otherwise disposed, but we are not, we could not resist the wind that is setting in the sails of the great Whig Party everywhere else, or even keep our own whig tares, in and about our own ship, from stealing the flag out of the locker, and running up with it to the sky and the breeze. Harrison and Granger they have caught the enthusiasm of, from over the mountains, and from the Key-Stone State, and the storm that is beating down Van Burenism there, in the place which has been in fact the key-stone of this administration, has at last reached us, and away we go, with our banner flying, over as noble a cause as ever inspired the heart of man.—*Port. Ad.*

Testimony of Gen. Lytle of Cincinnati in favor of Gen. Harrison.—At a recent public meeting, this gentleman through a warm Jackson man made the following honorable statement.

"It is true, that that gentleman [Gen. Harrison] and myself are now, as we have for some time been, opposed to each other in some of our views, perhaps in most as to the public men and measures of the day; but were we as widely separated as the poles, I can neither be made to forget his virtues, nor withhold from him just commendation for his many eminent services. Sir, I would be a traitor to my own nature, if I found myself capable of disparaging the claim of a public servant, so eminent, so well tried and whose life has been a history of such usefulness and gallantry, as that of General Harrison. Rather than rob the temples of that time-worn and justly honored public servant of a single laurel, I would choose, in justice and gratitude, to heap epithets on his brow. Sir, the miserable spirit of partisan warfare and detraction, on both sides, may on all sides of the question for the presidential succession, I deprecate from my heart. The spirit that will admit of no good, out of the mere party range, and which dooms to infamy all that cannot reach his standard of party purity; a spirit which invades the peace and perverts the purposes of social harmony and union all good men should frown upon.—"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's is the injunction of Divine Wisdom and in all cases where we depart from this principle, the degradation and the evil are to be measured only by the extent of its infection."

INDIANA.—In reviewing the Presidential prospects some weeks ago, it was conceded that a shade of doubt rested upon Indiana. Assurances that may be relied on, have been given to me that Indiana will certainly give her vote to Gen. Harrison. The Van Burenites of that state, like their brethren of Ohio, are beginning to come to their senses and abate their confidence. Let not the friends of the country remit their exertions on that account. Labor is the condition upon which man acquires and preserves every blessing.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

We perceive the Loco Focus in New York, have been addressing some questions to Col. Johnson, who is now in that city. We wish they would inquire of him, why he is opposed to religious and moral reform in the army, and whether he thinks that our soldiers have no souls to be saved or worth saving?—*Albany Daily Ad.*

A POSER. We should like to see the following questions answered by some one of our "Democratic" editors.

Enigma.—What great thing has Martin Van Buren ever done for the South?—*Matchless Courier.*

This is a considerable of an enigma, to be sure; but we can match it we guess.—What thing, great or small, has Martin Van Buren ever done for the North?—*Buffalo Journal.*

EPICORRECTION.—In our report of the proceedings of the Van Buren State Convention, an error was committed in attributing certain remarks to Mr. Beardsly of St. Albans. Mr. Beardsly of Franklin was the gentleman intended. We request those Editors who may have copied our report, promptly to notice this correction.—*State Journal.*

From the Louisiana Advertiser, June 20.
IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the schr. Halcyon, last evening, from Matamoros, we learn that the Mexican Government have declared all the concessions of Santa Ana as well as his treaties, of no effect; and are determined to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, and if possible retrieve their national honor. The people are said to be much incensed against SANTA ANA, and disapprove of his entire career. Recruits are raising in all parts of the Republic.

Gen. Jose UREA has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army. He is represented as being very popular with the soldiery, and opposed to Santa Ana's sanguinary proceedings throughout. Some men of war had sailed from Matamoros for Vera Cruz, for the purpose of conveying troops to Texas. Gen. FILASOLA was expected at Matamoros; but, owing to his having received orders from the Government to maintain his present position, had not arrived. The United States sloop of war Warren had appeared off the Brasses Santiago on the evening of the 10th, but had no communication with those on shore; having stood to sea after a very short delay. The troops about to be raised, to operate against Texas, are to amount to from 1200 to 1500 men. Gen. UREA has issued a flaming proclamation to the People of the Republic, calling on them to rise, en masse, and join the Mexican standard.

LATER FROM TEXAS.
An arrival at New Orleans from Galveston, brings intelligence from Texas to the 18th of June.
The Indians had attacked the Texian settlements at the head waters of the Brasses, and committed several murders. Gen. Green and Felix Houston had marched against them, with 600 men—the effective force of Texas now in the field, is about 2000 men. Gen. Rusk was at Goliad with 600 men, his advance post extended to the Rio Del Norte, and had quiet possession of the sea coast.
Santa Ana was at Velasco, under guard of a company sent by Gen. Rush to take charge of him.

The following article from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 22d, looks as if John Bull is likely to tender some assistance in a private way to the Mexicans.
Expedition in favor of Mexico.—We are informed that a report was current at Matamoros that two private armed English vessels were fitting out at Jamaica, to assist the Mexicans in subjugating Texas.
This may or may not be true, although the visit of condolence made by the British Ministry to the sitting President of Mexico, on learning that "unlawful" event, the capture of Santa Ana, gives some color to the report. England will not act openly in this business, but covertly she may encourage her people in fitting out expeditions against Texas.

From the New Orleans Bee.
TAMPIO, June 11th, 1836.
Sir—Since my last we have had equally times here, we have all been threatened with our lives and I assure you have had to keep good look out. The port has been embargoed for some time and no communication was allowed the U. States schooner Grampus and sloop of war Warren, which were out side of the bar, the Consul was only allowed to correspond by an open letter, passing through the military commandants hands, which he refused to do with the above vessels, though he did so with the Jefferson. Capt. Taylor made his escape in the night, in an open boat and got on board the Jefferson and no doubt told them all the news, and as he left some days since for Pensacola, you have no doubt had it all the New Orleans papers, or will ere this reaches you.

They talk of sending 12 to 15,000 men to Texas. God only knows where they are to get them, or the money to defray the expenses.—The Government press is very bitter against the U. S. but particularly against N. Orleans. If the Texans do not shoot Santa Ana, he will be sure to make his escape in some manner or other, and they will then have all to go over again; the Government here have offered a reward to any person or persons, be they Mexicans or foreigners, who shall procure his release. While he shall remain prisoner his acts are null and void, and the flag is to be hoisted half mast until his discharge.

DAVID CROCKETT. There has many stories been published in relation to the death of this singularly brave man, and they have all been founded upon uncertainties, but the following extract of a letter published in the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, seems to settle the question to a certainty.
"Well then I will begin with the fall of the Alamo. Its fall and the massacre, must be fresh in the memory of every American. But I will relate one circumstance, detailed by an eye witness, not before known, (and will at once establish (if not before established) the blood thirsty cruelty of the tyrant, Santa Ana. After the Mexicans had got possession of the Alamo, the fighting had ceased, and it was clear day light, six Americans were discovered near the wall yet unconquered, and who were instantly surrounded and ordered by Gen. CASTILLON to surrender, and who did so under a promise of his protection, finding resistance any longer in vain—indeed, perfect madness. Castillon was brave and not cruel, and disposed to save them. He marched them up to that part of the fort where stood "his Excellency," surrounded by his murderous crew, his sycophant officers. David CROCKETT was one of the six. The steady fearless step and undaunted tread, together with the bold demeanor of this hardy veteran—"his firmness and noble bearing," to give the words of the narrator, "had a most powerful effect on himself and Castillon." Nothing daunted, he marched up coolly in front of Santa Ana, looked him steadfastly in the face, while Castillon addressed his Excellency—"Sir, here are six prisoners I have taken alive; how shall I dispose of them? Santa Ana looked at Castillon fiercely, flew into a most violent rage and replied, "Have I not told you before how to dispose of them? Why do you bring them to me?" At the same time his brave officers drew and plunged their swords into the bosoms of their defenceless prisoners! So anxious and intent were these bloodthirsty cowards to gratify the malignity of this inveterate tyrant, that Castillon barely escaped being run through in the scuffle, himself. Castillon rushed from the scene apparently horror struck—sought his quarters and did not leave them for some days, and hardly ever spoke to

Santa Ana after. This was the fate of poor Crockett and in which there can be no mistake. Who the five others were, I have not been able to learn. Three other wounded prisoners were discovered and brought before "his Excellency," and were ordered instantly to be shot. There are certain reasons why the name of the narrator of these events should not be made known. I will only repeat that he was an eye witness.

The Creek War ended.—This war we are rejoiced to see is in a fair prospect of being at length peaceably terminated. The Columbus Sentinel of June 24th, states confidently that information had just reached there of the surrender that day of 1200 hostile Indians at Fort Mitchell. This is confirmed by a letter in the Augusta Sentinel, dated Columbus, June 25th, which states that the whole Indian country is surrounded, that 800 hostile Indians came to Fort Mitchell June 24th, and 700 more professing to be friendly, had been taken by Gen. Moore a few days before. Of the 800 who surrendered 250 were warriors, well armed and equipped.

A letter in the Constitutional of June 28th, dated Columbus, June 25th, says: "Jim Henry with his party was supposed to be some 10 or 14 miles below in a large swamp, and Gen. Scott on one side of the river and Gen. Jessup on the other in pursuit of them, and it is thought they will have a fight with them in a day or two.—I have no doubt myself but the war is nearly over with the Creeks. They have taken two of the Indians that were engaged in robbing the mail and killed another. They were on their way to Fort Mitchell with them, but had not arrived when I left.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Columbus, Georgia, dated June 27, to a friend in this city.

"A steamboat just from Roanoke brings the news that Gen. Scott crossed the Chattahoochee yesterday morning at that place, with about 2,500 men, regulars and militia, and is moving up the country. There may be a little fighting, but I do not anticipate much. This move will close the war.—*Globe.*

A Columbus, Geo. paper, of the 30th June, contains an account of the depredations and murders of a party of Creek Indians, supposed to be about 200, who passed through Baker county on the Saturday previous, on their way it was supposed, to Florida. The same paper adds a postscript, stating—"We have just learnt that Gen. Scott has detached five companies of mounted men" in pursuit of them with "orders to follow the enemy, night and day, and, if necessary, even to the banks of the Wythehoochee. Our informant is of the opinion that these are not Jim Henry's Indians who, he thinks, are still in the swamps on the Chattahoochee, entirely circumvented by the whites, and without the least chance of escape."

TAOUBLE BRAWLING IN THE NORTH.—A letter dated Port Crawford, (Prairie du Chien) June 16, announces fresh troubles among the savages of the North, and movements of the troops in consequence. Gen. Brooks, the letter states, had sent an express to Col. Taylor, requesting him to re-inforce Fort Winnebago with three companies, leaving only two companies at Fort Crawford. Gen. B's letter stated that a large body of Winnebagoes had assembled near the Fort and that the Ottowas, Menominees, and Pottawatimies, were disposed for a Grand Ball. The letter also states that the small pox was raging among the Indians.

Protection of the Northwestern Frontier.—It is stated positively by accounts from St. Louis, that the President of the United States has requested Gov. Dunklin to accept the services of 1000 volunteers for the protection of the Western frontier, in conformity to the provisions of a recent act of Congress, authorizing the President to accept the services of 10,000 volunteers, in case of Indian hostilities. General Atkinson has the command in that quarter.

The Knoxville Herald of June 10th in allusion to anticipated Indian hostilities, says: "The very first breeze that wafts the fame and triumphs of Osceola to the shores of the West, may also bear upon its bosom the reverberations of a war-whoop that will ring in hurrying and appalling echoes from the Red river to the Wisconsin!

AN INCIDENT.—The following is from a late number of the Charleston Courier: "Numerous characteristic incidents are told as having occurred to the volunteers during their sojourn among the swamps and hammocks in Florida. It is related that upon one occasion when the South Carolina Regiment was ordered to advance from the encampment at Spring Garden over the young townsmen, Ashby, who commanded a company of backwoodsmen, was ordered to scour a certain hammock, and take a post at a given point therein. Having executed the order, the Colonel appeared in sight at the head of other companies, riding from point to point with his usual impetuosity. The young officer, either forgetting the order, or perhaps impatient to be engaged, called out, "Colonel, here we are, where shall we go now?" "Go to the devil," roared out the Colonel. "Attention, men!" cried Ashby, "you have heard the order; forward! this must be the way."

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—The Steamboat North America, on her way to New York, on Saturday, in turning a narrow pass in the Highlands, came suddenly in contact with the Sloop Revenue, Capt. ARIKIN, of Coeymans, deeply laden with freight. The engine was immediately stopped, but in spite of every effort to clear the sloop, her boom passed through the wheel-house into the starboard boiler, above the flues, and caused an explosion which created great alarm and confusion. A colored man on board the sloop named John Fredenburgh, jumped overboard, and was drowned. Henry Mull, the sloop's pilot, was scalded, though not seriously. On board the North America no person was injured.

The sloop had been at anchor close in shore, under the shade of the Highlands, and was getting under way. She had taken down her light and was making sail. It was one of those unavoidable accidents which do sometimes occur, where neither party are to blame. Capt. LATROPP sent his small boat immediately to the relief of the sloop. The scalded man was taken on board the North America, and every possible attention was paid to him. He was sent home to Coeymans in the Albany. Capt. LATROPP sent one of his hands on board the sloop to assist in taking her to New York.

The North America proceeded to New York and returned to Albany with one boiler, and will repair without losing her regular trips.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

Interesting Arrival.—The barque Detroit a few days ago arrived in the harbor of Buffalo, being now fitted up as a trader on the Lakes. She is about 300 tons burthen, and attached to the Eagle Line.—This vessel was the flag ship in the battle of Lake Erie, where the bravery of Perry and his companions triumphed. At the time of the engagement, Commodore Barclay commanded this vessel. He was an officer of the Nelson school, and under that great Captain lost an arm in the battle of the Nile, and his remaining one was shot off on board the Detroit. The companion way door on which he was borne after the accident is still retained. The Detroit was sunk, and after being 21 years under water, is again raised to plough those billows which have so long and ceaselessly rolled over her. There are many relics of the engagement preserved on board of her, particularly a 32 pound shot in one of the beams on the starboard side, which must have come through the larboard bow, that being the side exposed to our guns.

The French frigate L'Arthemise is now anchored in the North river, having arrived here a few days since from Martinique with despatches from Admiral Mackau, Governor of the French West India Islands for the French Consul General here. She is commanded by the Chevalier De La Place, advantageously known by his history of the voyage round the world, made for scientific purposes, by the French frigate La Favorite.

On Saturday, the Mayor of the city and General Morton dined on board L'Arthemise, by invitation from her commander, and were received on board with a salute from her guns. Another salute was fired by the frigate yesterday, when she was visited by the French Consul General.—*N. Y. paper.*

One of the McGraws, who lately escaped from the prison at Mobile where they were confined for an atrocious murder, has been recaptured and again confined in goal.—This fellow appeared at the head of a gang of negroes on the banks of the Tombigbee, and peremptorily demanded to be taken on board a boat descending the river. He was recognized and admitted, and thinking himself secure, he dismissed all his followers but one. He was then overpowered, made secure, and delivered over to the authorities of Mobile. The other brother is still at large, though a reward of \$1000 is offered for his apprehension.

TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.—The Chicago American mentions a town—not yet named—in that vicinity, which is coming into existence on an entirely new principle. A covenant is to be inserted in all the deeds of the land that ardent apiles shall not be manufactured or sold on any lot in the town. The Chicago paper thus comments on the subject. What will be the effect of this provision? It may create enemies, but will it not on the other hand enlist a large number of friends? In the west it is certainly an experiment, and whatever may be the result, we wish it may be faithfully tried. As a matter of policy—of sober calculating policy, aside from any incidental advantages it may bring to the great cause of temperance, perhaps this is the best arrangement that the proprietors could possibly have made for the ultimate advancement of their town. If it should have the effect to bring to this place a sober temperate population, (and probably none but the temperate would care about coming) this town, with its natural advantages, must, in the expressive language of our country, "go ahead."

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.—The Vermont Chronicle says that a factory of 9,000 spindles and 300 looms is going up at this beautiful village. The water power here, commanding the entire body of the Connecticut at that place has been purchased by a Boston company. The water power for the above mentioned factory was 75 cents per spindle, with a small annual consideration to the Canal Company in addition. At Lowell it is understood that the water power is held at \$6 per spindle.

Honor to the memory of Fulton.—The merchants of New Orleans have resolved to erect a statue of Robert Fulton in the great hall of the Merchants Exchange in that city, and have appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

Very large dividend.—The Maryland Insurance Company have recently made the extraordinary dividend of one hundred dollars on each share of stock. The dividend is payable on and after the 22d inst. This Company is said to be unusually prosperous in all respects, but it is enabled to make the present extra dividend, from its large receipts under the French indemnification, which our government is now paying to the claimants.

A new power press has been invented by Dr. Grenville, of Cambridgeport, which he calls a combined Cam apparatus. A boy can work it. Its cost is one third less than any other power. It takes its own paper on and off, and its speed of working is very great.

The celebrated Dr. Antomachi, physician to Napoleon, during his exile at St. Helena, is now in Mexico for the purpose of analyzing certain Mineral Waters. Dr. Antomachi landed, we recollect sometime since, at New Orleans, where he was received with great consideration—since which we have not heard from him until we saw the present announcement of his visit to Mexico.